

COURT'S DECISION ON NRA, SUBJECT AT STATE CONVENTION

Special Session Set Aside at Annual Convention of Maine State Federation of Labor to Discuss Future of Code Schedules

Convention Opens This Morning in American Legion Hall, Rumford, With Largest Number of Delegates Present in Several Years—Port of Portland, Quoddy Project and Legislative Matters on Convention Program for Action—Host of Representatives of International Unions on Speaking Program—Pulp Paper Situation to Be Discussed at Special Meeting.

All roads lead to Rumford today, when for four days problems confronting labor will be discussed by delegates representing local unions, central bodies and building trades councils from all organized cities and towns in the State, at the 35th annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Credentialed received up to last night by Clarence H. Burgess, secretary of the Federation, indicate the convention will be one of the largest in attendance in several years, and the business scheduled for action is such as to make it the most important convention held since its institution.

Principal among these, of course, will be the United States Supreme Court's decision which brought about abolition of the "kick-back" and to what measures are to be taken for making conditions established by the codes operative. This discussion is scheduled to occur at Wednesday evening's session.

Other sessions will be held by Harry A. Russell, regional director, and H. Crulshank, field representative for the Workers Education Bureau in America, as speakers.

"Kick Back" Practises Bring Grief to Twelve Bldg. Contractors

Wages Kept From Mechanics Employed on PWA Projects Brings Grief Remarks From Court Officer—Federal Law Carries Maximum Sentence of Two Years' Imprisonment and \$10,000 Fine.

Philadelphia, June 8th (APL).—A special Federal grand jury here indicted 12 officers and employees of contractors engaged on Public Works Administration projects on charges of defrauding workers of their rightful wages either through "kick-back" methods or by wrong classification of jobs.

The jury turned the indictment over to Federal Judge George K. Welsh with detailed reports which lead to a vigorous manner with the practices and sub-contractors on the Delaware River Bridge high-speed traction line, the Naval Hospital and other projects.

According to the grand jury's report, in some cases the chiselers drained the workers of two-thirds of their proper wages.

In a strong statement condemning the entire "kick-back" scheme, Assistant District Attorney Thomas J. Kelly characterized the "tricks" and "devices" which he said were employed to "defraud Government inspectors as to 'diabolical practices which are a menace against the building industry of Philadelphia'."

The 12th was indicted for "unlawfully enforcing the 'kick-back' by compelling workers to return to the firm a part of their wages."

The grand jury began its investigation last November. The indictments were based on testimony given by scores of mechanics who worked on the PWA projects.

The Federal law carries a maximum sentence of two years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 for conviction on the conspiracy charge. The penalty for conviction on the "unlawfully enforcing kick-back" charge is a maximum term of five years in prison and a fine of \$5,000.

APPRENTICE EXHIBIT TO BE SPECIAL FEATURE AT ANNUAL CONVENTION OF N. E. TYPO. UNION IN SPRINGFIELD

Delegates to Be Guests of Springfield Local 216 at Banquet Commemorating 50th Anniversary of Union's Institution—Convention Program Replete With Important Matters for Discussion—All Locals Urged to Send Delegates.

Among other important matters scheduled for the annual convention of the New England Typographical Union to be held in Springfield, June 22-25, will be a display of work performed by apprentices which it is expected will prove one of the special features of the convention.

According to a bulletin issued by the organization during the month, it is the most successful ever held.

Officers and apprentice committees of all local unions are urged to see that each apprentice has at least one sample of his work in the exhibit, and that these should be mailed to President William L. Conner, 74 Sterling Street, Pawtucket, not later than June 10th.

The convention will be held in the Bridgway Hotel, and the call urges all affiliated locals to send one or more delegates. Questions arising regarding economic conditions, now being held during the convention.

Wagner Bill Changed To Ensure Its Constitutionality

Congress does not intend to be caught napping again on broad scale legislation. With this end in view, broad amendments to the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill were written last night that proposed legislation. This is to remove any possible objections on the ground of claimed unconstitutionality.

Meanwhile, furthering those precautionary efforts, the Attorney General is said to be studying the Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill. As its name indicates, this is to create or extend the principles of the NRA to the coal industry, where strife is already fermenting.

Speaking for the United Textile Workers, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of that organization, said the union was studying a bill for its

NO MERCY WILL BE SHOWN "CHISLERS"

Industry similar in general purpose to the Guffey legislation. Coincident with these declarations, the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor (Continued on Page 3)

PROGRAM Thirty-first Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor AMERICAN LEGION HALL, RUMFORD JUNE 11, 12 and 13, 1935

Tuesday, June 11, to A. M. Opening of Convention by Ray Chambers, Chairman of the Committee. Prayer by Father Benjamin Rybokas. Address of Welcome on behalf of the City of Rumford—Frank Taylor, Chairman of the Board of Selection. Address on behalf of the Labor Unions of Rumford—Jean D'Avignon, President Rumford Central Labor Union. Response on behalf of the Delegates—Frank C. McDonald, Vice-President. Convention called to order by the President.

Wednesday P. M. Discussion of the Supreme Court's decision on the N. R. A. by Harry A. Russell, Regional Director, and Nelson H. Crulshank, Connecticut Field Representative, Workers Education Bureau of America. Address—L. M. Ornum, President Cigar Makers' International Union. Address—Abbe Miller, Vice-President Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Wednesday Evening—Special Meeting of the Paper Mill delegates.

Thursday A. M. Reports of Committees. Address—James C. Crowley, Representing International Molders' Union. Address—Edward Akerley, Vice-President Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Addresses on the Port of Portland—Herbert J. Welch, Judge of Portland Municipal Court. John Brown, President Longshoremen's Union, No. 1801, Portland. Stephen J. Flaherty, Secretary Longshoremen's Union, No. 1801, Portland. James C. Oliver—Chairman Joint Committee to Promote Rehabilitation of Port of Portland. Reports of Committees.

Thursday P. M. Reports of Committees. Address—Charles Morris, Representing United Hatters of North America. Address—Charles D. Keaveney, Vice-President International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Address—Representative International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada. Address—George J. Bowen, Acting Vice-President, International Association of Machinists. Address—Joseph C. Orr, Secretary-Treasurer, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. Reports of Committees. Election of Officers and Place of Next Convention. Unfinished Business. Adjournment.

Friday A. M. Address—John E. Abbott, Ex-Master Maine State Grange. Address—Walter C. Winn, Senator, Maine Legislature. Address—Archie A. Gliss, Organizer United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of America. Address—Representative of the American Federation of Government Employees. Address—Charles O. Beals, Commissioner of Labor and Industry. Address—Walter J. Brennan, Safety Engineer, Department of Labor. Address—John Falvey, Building and Common Laborers' Union.

Woolen and Worsted Locals Told at Maynard, Mass., Convention by Officials of United Textile Workers of America They Can Take Strike Action Without Waiting for Official Sanction from Headquarters.

"Deal With Legitimate Concerns Fairly, But Take Quick and Decisive Action Against Those Who Attempt to Lower Wages, Lengthen Working Hours or Change Working Conditions," Was Message Enthusiastically Discussed by 300 Delegates Who Attended Department Meeting Sunday—Resolutions Submitted to Increase Per Capita Tax and In Other Ways Provide for Proper Functioning of Department, Referred to Local Unions—Maine Delegates Take Prominent Part in Convention.

Maynard, Massachusetts, June 10.—There will be no half-measures taken in dealing with "chislers" who plan to take advantage of the abolition of the NRA to cut wages, lengthen working hours or in any way change present working conditions in mills operated in the jurisdiction covered by the Woolen and Worsted Department of the United Textile Workers of America.

In accordance with the plan conveyed by the officials of the United Textile Workers of America, and discussed by the 300 delegates who represented 102 local unions at the convention of the Woolen and Worsted Department, held in Parker Street Hall yesterday, officials of local unions are authorized to take definite and immediate action without waiting for sanction from international headquarters.

This important pronouncement was delivered to the convention by Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of the U. T. W. of A. Following a lengthy and most interesting discussion, during which all who participated expressed favor with the move, it was unanimously adopted.

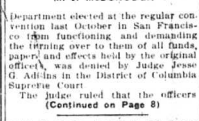
While there were several instances mentioned where manufacturers had taken advantage of the present situation to lower wages, lengthen hours and nearly all kinds in New England said they would be glad to take the action which would be taken in this direction.

According to news from Washington, the injunction sought by the American Federation of Labor to restrain the officials of the Building Trades

A. F. OF L. LOSES OUT IN EFFORTS TO ENJOIN N. T. D.

Court Ruled Officers Elected at Original Convention Remain in Charge

Claim of President M. M. McDonough That Second Convention Called by Delegates of Unions Organized by Washington Court—N. T. D. Refused to Relinquish Control of All Funds and Control of Dept.



M. J. McDONOUGH

Department elected at the regular convention last October in San Francisco, the N. T. D. has been successful in the attempt to have the officers of the Building Trades

Two Mills Reported as Having Gone on 48-Hour Week

200 Delegates Present at Sangersville Meeting of Maine Textile Council Firm in Determination to Resist Wage Cuts, Lengthening of Working Hours and Changes in Conditions Following Scrapping of NRA—Next Meeting in Fairfield, July 13th.

Mills in Old Town and Fairfield were the only ones reported as having gone on a 48-hour week scheduled for the monthly meeting of the Maine Textile Council, held in Sangersville last Saturday afternoon. This move, which is the largest held since the Council was formed, there being 200 delegates in attendance, and at which much business of importance was transacted.

Delegates representing Brunswick, Augusta, Dexter, Shawheego, and other mills, reported no change in conditions and no intention to reduce the 40-hour work week and other conditions under which they were operating.

The judges ruled that the officers (Continued on Page 8)

MASS. BRANCH TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Springfield Meeting Marks 50th Year of Activities in Labor Movement

Biggest Convention Ever Held in History of Organization Anticipated—All Affiliated Locals Urged to Send Delegates—Union Labor Crafts to Meet During Convention.

Central Labor Unions and local unions affiliated with the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor are in receipt of the call for the annual convention, to be held in Springfield beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, August 5th, and to continue until the business of the convention has been completed.

The convention will be held in the Springfield Auditorium and the headquarters will be at the Hotel Biddeford.

In the call issued by the Executive Council, mention is made regarding the organization's celebration of its

STATE LEGISLATURE ASKS PRESIDENT TO SUPPORT CAMPAIGN FOR ENACTMENT OF UNIFORM WAGES AND WORK HOURS

Takes Initiative in Movement to Keep National Recovery Act Labor Standards Intact—Promptly by Interstate Compact Commission, It Seeks to Establish Minimum Wage Law in All Industrial States.

Boston, Massachusetts, June 8.—Action to preserve benefits of the National Labor Standards, through mutual contracts by industrial states, was begun this morning by the Massachusetts Legislature.

The resolution asking President Roosevelt to support a movement begun two years ago to set this state for uniform state legislation setting hours of labor, minimum wages and other labor conditions.

The resolution was drawn up by the Massachusetts political parties in the Interstate Compact Commission, which was created by the Legislature in 1933, and other New England states on matters affecting labor.

Representatives of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have since the movement.

Committees representing all the states in question, except Vermont, have signed a compact calling for a minimum wage law, and the legislation has been enacted in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. The minimum wage act is now before the Rhode Island General Assembly.

Some commissions are now working on compact prohibiting the employment of persons under 16 years of age in many industries and forbidding their employment in specified industries. The formulation of the compact, which will be submitted to the several States.

The resolution says that "immediate steps are desirable and necessary to secure uniformity in labor legislation and to prevent competitive slide among the states," and says in ending:

"The Legislature of Massachusetts hereby petitions the President of the United States, Massachusetts, Georgia, Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan, as well as the states under compact agreement."

Robert J. Watt, a member of the commission and legislative representative of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, was a sign of the petition asking the Legislature to approve the resolution.

"Put More Men To Work"

UNCLE, GIVE THE POST OFFICE
CLERKS A LITTLE OF THE
SAME BREAK THAT YOU DEMAND
FOR WORKERS IN PRIVATE
INDUSTRY UNDER THE NRA



Who is richer than Uncle Sam? So, the move for the 40-hour week in place of 48 hours, in the Postal service, should be self-evident. If there is to be any shortening of the week, it is for Uncle Sam to show the way. Not only can he well afford it but the example should carry immense weight with all private employers.

There were so many present in the court room that it necessitated keeping all doors and windows open for ventilation. Police had to be on the doors to keep the throng to get into the room after recess for meals. The payroll of the company was brought into the controversy when the testimony was recorded and submitted to the Textile Labor Relations Board for decision. Briefs were resorted to rather than verbal arguments in the Rebuttal.

The many friends of John H. Reardon, executive board member of the American Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, were shocked last week when hearing of an accident which occurred while he was on duty.

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Legislative Measures

Proposed for Securing Freedom for Mooney

San Francisco, June 4 (I.N.S.).—In what may be the last legal proceedings for Tom Mooney's freedom, the California legislature has passed a bill for the U. S. Supreme Court direction. The proceedings are handled by John P. O'Connell, of Washington, D. C., and Frank P. Walsh, of New York. Mooney's volunteer counsel, assisted by George F. Davis, San Francisco attorney.

Legislative assistance for Mooney's latest battle for freedom was planned in the form of a bill designed to secure his release from his life sentence on conviction of the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing in 1916.

The bill seeks to remedy a deficiency in California law, which does not cover Mooney's situation, Jones said.

Railroad Clerks Elect Officers at New Orleans Convention

New Orleans, May 28 (I.N.S.).—George M. Harrison and Phil E. George, both of Cleveland, O., were elected, by acclamation, grand president and grand secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The convention voted to hold its 1935-36 session in Toronto, Canada.

The delegates adopted resolutions endorsing the National Labor Relations Board's recommendation of railroad men on duty, and the National Labor Relations Board's recommendation of railroad men on duty.

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Constantly on Guard!

In this store, merchandise has never been sold on credit. Let the buyer beware! basis.

On the contrary, we are ever on guard to sell only those types of merchandise that give you the greatest degree of service and satisfaction.

Constant adherence to this very fundamental policy has resisted the assaults of cheap qualities in recent years—it has created an enviable customer confidence in the P. M. & B. name—and has helped make this store a Northern New England Institution.

Today, with a record of 29 years against low qualities as well as against high prices—we are adding hundreds of names to our accounts—because in quality -- in price -- in satisfaction, we constantly meet

THE CUSTOMER VIEWPOINT.

Porteous, Mitchell and Braun Co.

Portland, Maine

That our activities will be rewarded by seeing all workers become members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

When told that the writer, himself, had been a member of a trade union nearly half a century, and that he had seen it grow from a mere handful to its present millions of members, how wages in his trade had increased from \$9 to more than \$40 a week, and that working hours had been reduced from 72 to 40 a week, our good friend heard a sigh relieved and left with a feeling that things are not quite so bad as he had thought.

Cotton Garment Workers Strike

Strikes of cotton garment workers, involving several thousand women on Decatur, Ill., Dallas and St. Louis—have been held up by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union to under NRA action. Now that the union has been declared unconstitutional, it is being urged to "take over the functions of NRA" in these cases and seek to force payment of wage claims. It was announced at union headquarters.

SPRINGFIELD TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION MAY START DAILY NEWSPAPER WITH PAGE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LABOR NEWS

Inability to Settle Strike on Four Daily Newspapers Prompts Union to Put Publication in the Field, With Principal Object of Keeping Workers Acquainted With Attitude of Publishers.

Inability on the part of officials of Springfield Typographical Union to come to terms with publishers of the four daily newspapers, against which it is said, has prompted the union to consider the publication of a daily newspaper, which it is planned to start in operation immediately unless a settlement is reached within a few days.

Efforts on the part of the State Board of Arbitration, through the good offices of the Mayor and other prominent citizens, it seems, have failed to bring about a settlement. The union has refused to accept the position of spokesman on one of the newspapers.

When offered the position, Mr. Taylor refused because this would necessitate his resignation as president of the local Typographical Union, a sufficiently identified.

While not making a statement to the press, it is believed that the union is aware, it is believed, that the offer was made for the purpose of curbing Taylor's activities in the trade union movement, which has been in effect for several years, or since he assumed his present office, have been productive of good results.

Proceedings brought against President Taylor and other members of the union by the publisher in contempt of court because of disturbances which occurred while picketing, were dismissed by Judge E. T. Broadhurst, who decided that the persons alleged to have participated in the hearing of the four newspapers, had not been a strike-breaker employed on one of the newspapers.

--- AUTOMOBILE ---

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PORTLAND C. E. U. NAMES COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FIRMS REPORTED TO HAVE ABANDONED CODE HOURS

Employers of Labor in Wholesale Houses and Packing Plants Said to Have Discharged Goody Number of Employees Shortly Following Supreme Court Decision—Delegates Off for State Branch Convention.

Delegates at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union reported a goody number of local concerns had extended working hours since the Supreme Court decision. The union's code of conduct, which was adopted as a result of a large number of workers have been added to the list of employers.

The firms reported to have taken this action include for the most part wholesale houses and packing plants, and the Central Labor Union at Wednesday night's meeting named a committee to conduct a thorough investigation and to report names of firms which were at the meeting, to be held Wednesday evening, June 19th.

Of much interest among the most important matters discussed at the last meeting was the reading of the Goody-Bidder Blankenship Coal bill, now before Congress for action and it was decided to draft resolutions on the subject and to forward same to Maine Senators and Members of Congress.

Similar action had been taken at a previous meeting during the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes bill, which was enacted by the Senate several weeks ago, but is still pending in the House.

President Lester M. Bragdon will represent the Central Labor Union at the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, which opens its sessions at the Hotel Portland on Wednesday evening, June 19th.

Other Portland organizations to be represented, according to an announcement made at the meeting, will include Division 714 of the Street Railway Employees, to be represented by Edward C. Woodcock and Frank C. MacDonald; Carpenters and Joiners Local 817; by Charles A. Waldron; business agent, State Conference of Bricklayers and Masons, by Thomas J. Macdonald; and Moving Picture Operators Local 111, by Chelsea A. Waldron.

Delegate Waldron of Moving Picture Operators 111, delivered an interesting report concerning important matters disposed of at the semi-annual

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED AT YORK CO. HEARING IN BIDDEFORD, SHOWED AGENT TO BE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO ORGANIZATION

Discharged Loomhoxer Testified He Was Told by Agent "Leave Nothing to Do With Him If He Joined U. T. W. of A.—Overseers Get 'Balled Up' and Contradict Themselves at Hearing—Vice-Pres. Riviere Acts as Counsel for Union.

By HENRY HEBERT, Organizer United Textile Workers of America.

A hearing against the York Mill Company, Saco, Maine, was terminated recently in the Municipal Court in Biddeford, Maine.

Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of the United Textile Workers of America, with the assistance of Organizers Henry Hebert and George LaBar, presented the case for the complainants. Examiner Joseph R. Rooney of Boston was in charge of the hearing. Riviere was in charge of the hearing. Riviere was in charge of the hearing.

When the meeting of the union closed, testimony was brought out that the president of the Loomhoxers' Union, the secretary of the same local, his daughter, and a number of workers in the Industrial Local had been discriminated against by the company.

It was brought out that the agent of the York Co. had once told the president of the Loomhoxers (prior to joining the U. T. W.) that the Loomhoxers were in an independent organization that "as long as you remain in your little club (as he called it) we will always get along together, but the moment that you will join enough to join the United Textile Workers of America I shall have nothing more to do with you."

At the end of the hearing, the agent was called upon by the attorney, who made no move to try to have the agent deny the statement of the president of the union, and neither did the agent try to do so.

As for the secretary of the union, he was one of a committee of three who had been told by the president back on his job, and three days later was discharged by the company police officer and told to take his tools out and stay out.

Another overseer, Simon Roy, after being at a meeting of the Loomhoxers or he ever was a union member. He replied: "No, I have no use for the union and am glad of it." Upon further questioning he said that he had formerly employed in the Bates mill, and that he had never gone out on strike.

Mr. Co. Lewiston, as a homestead, sent here after the strike. "Yes," Mr. Riviere said, "he was a homestead, but you were sent out here by a branch of the union."

When the hearing, the bosses contradicted one another. One in particular, Mr. Pelletier, contradicted his second hand's testimony, and when asked by Mr. Riviere if he was not a member of the union, he replied: "No, sir." Asked if he worked during the strike, he said: "Yes," Mr. Riviere said, "he was a homestead, but you were sent out here by a branch of the union."

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AUGUST FOREST FIRE PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST DEMAND THE COOPERATION OF MANY INTERESTS—FORESTS ARE MAJOR RECREATIONAL ASSET.

Forest Fire Prevention and Control, Insect Destruction and Elimination of White Pine Blister Rust Demand the Cooperation of Many Interests—Forests Are Major Recreational Asset.

The Maine Forest Service in its system of supervision and fire prevention for 15,000,000 acres of woodlands; in its militant campaign against insect scourges; and the control of white pine blister rust, protects one of the State's greatest resources. Extensive lumbering and pulpwood operations carried on in the vast timber preserves have, in recent decades, constituted the State's leading industry.

The forest protection program of the department is broken down into three main divisions: fire, insect and white pine blister rust control, and warfare against destructive forest diseases. The department is headed by Forest Commissioner Neil L. Violette, with Henry B. Peterson as chief assistant in charge of insect control, and Walter O. Frost as blister rust agent. George H. Gribb, George A. Faulkner, Robert G. Stubbs, Austin H. Wilkins, Harry G. Tingler, and R. C. Clippard are the district supervisors.

Recreational Attractions
The importance of the forest protection service is realized when it is pointed out that the forests of Maine are valued not only for their economic value, but also for their recreational value. One of the greatest attractions to the tourists seeking scenic splendor of

Fire protection work is divided into two programs, one for the protection of the State, and the other for the protection of organized towns. The first classification concerns the protection of the State, which includes 12 towns, 46 plantations, 12 towns and 15 islands, with a total forest area of about 15,000,000 acres. Five million acres in towns outside the Forest Service are protected through the cooperation of municipal officials with the Forest Service.

Forest Fire Protection
Fire protection in the Maine Forest Service is carried out through supervision from 75 lookout stations located at strategic points to give a view of the entire acreage. The system includes 107 camps, 107 miles of telephone lines, 10,000 fire fighting tools, 14 motor boats, 60 canoes, 41 automobiles and trucks, and a pump equipped with 1,000 to 1,500 feet of hose each, and 1,077 hand pumps.

Lumber Industry
Maine's forests led the nation in the lumber industry and eventually spread to the West Coast. The first sawmill in the United States was built in Maine in 1834—30 years ago in South Berwick. At that time, white pine, "the King of Sawwood," was the only lumber manufactured in Maine. Since that date this "royal tree" has contributed in a large way to the State's economic development.

White Pine Blister Rust Control
The Maine Forest Service, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is carrying on a campaign against a disease of white pine blister rust—which is threatening the 3,000,000 acres of white pine estimated to be worth \$100,000,000. Already hundreds of thousands of acres are under control. To date, 11,000 pine owners have cooperated with the Forest Service, and 254 towns appropriate funds have been raised, with the result that over 25 million current and future acres have been removed as a check against spread of the disease on 22,500,000 acres. Blister rust is the most destructive disease affecting the white pine, and its control is essential in the white pine State.

Destructive Insects
The Forest Service warfare against insects is one of the most valuable, and the same time, exciting divisions of the Departmental work. It is aimed to combat beetles which destroy approximately 3,000,000 worth of trees annually. At Bar Harbor, the Service maintains a laboratory where the life history of various insects is studied and control measures are developed. New sprays are also tested. The free protection work has gained prestige through new regulations that now require that all tree sprays con-

either one of finance; it also involves the matter of mass education in trade union policy—a problem of long neglected. We have permitted the so-called "Public Press" to dominate in our people's homes without any intelligent effort being made to counter their policies; of giving untrue versions of our battles and struggles; painting our efforts to win a fair share of the wealth we produce in hours of labor, wages, and working conditions; in unfair banners of red and every way degrading us and our organizations that is permissible up to the law, and in some cases by methods that are not.

"Truth Lies Thriving on Desert of Ignorance."
"No doubt there has been a lack of Labor papers, but this has been caused by lack of support. Considering this condition is a part of this plan. Unfortunately, our people have not responded to the pleas of our leaders to support Labor papers, therefore many an ambitious paper has failed by the way and Truth lies thriving on the desert of ignorance." This is a problem deserving careful consideration and study, for solution is necessary.

When, and only when, OUR PAPERS, carrying OUR STORIES, are read in the homes of the people and in the working man's language so he may understand, will our field of organization open up to its fullest extent. We can then expect to reap the harvest of intelligent trade union membership. There are many who have so long been seeking this education will mean that the people will be able to see, for people who are fully acquainted with our aims, desires, thoughts and problems are easier to organize. The proposed plan outlines conditions which are worked out in the past between the State Branch, the Central Labor Union and the publication of the Maine State Labor News. It is estimated the circulation would not only include members of the State Branch, but also the Central Labor Union and the publication of the Maine State Labor News.

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TOGUE VETERAN HOSPITAL JOB STRICTLY UNION, AND CARPENTERS HAVE TWICE AS MANY MEMBERS AS LAST YEAR

Augusta Building Mechanics Benefit Generally, and It is Estimated Work Will Last Another Year—More Painters Working at Present Than in Past Five Years—All Augusta Locals to Send Delegates to Rumford Convention.

Secretary Charles R. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, is most optimistic in his report concerning conditions in the building trades in Augusta, this applying particularly to the Togue Veterans Hospital, which he says is a strictly union job, with no prevailing rates of wages as yet according to PWA scales. He says that all trades are reaping greater benefits than they have at any time since the business depression, and that more than five years ago.

Principal among beneficiaries from the Togue building contract is the Carpenters' Union, which has more than doubled its membership since last year, and this also applies to other local unions, which have so long been working locally but have made considerable gains in membership.

The painters' union in employment due to the Togue job, Mr. Burgess says, has kept up building trades work in the city of Augusta, and it is beginning to look like old times, when building trades unions were on the top of the heap and led in all movements sponsored by local unions.

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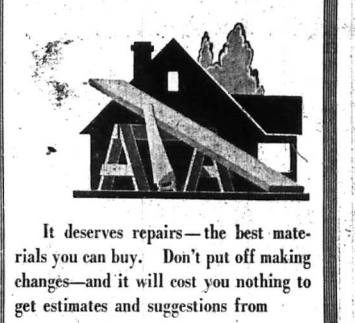
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Put Your Home In Shape . . .



It deserves repairs—the best materials you can buy. Don't put off making changes—and it will cost you nothing to get estimates and suggestions from

"THE DEPARTMENT STORE FOR BUILDING"

AUGUSTA LUMBER CO.

St. Railway President Starts on 4 Months' Tour This Week

Robert R. Goddard, president of Division 72, Street Railway Employees' Association, will be on a four-month tour of the Western States and Canada, visiting relatives and friends.

President Goddard, who comes from Bangor, will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Goddard, and their son, Robert, Jr., who will accompany his parents on the journey.

President Goddard has the best wishes of his fellow trade unionists of Lewiston and other towns on his successful trip.

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Men's Quality Furnishings at Economy Prices . . .

—SHIRT SPECIAL—

Broadsheet shirts in plain shades of white or blue, printed fabrics in neat checks, stripes and all-over designs. Sizes 14 to 17.

PRICED AT

\$1.12

23c pr. 3 pairs 65c

B. V. D. Shorts or Jerseys . . . \$5.63 garments \$1

Seersucker Wash Ties . . . \$9.63 for \$1.10

Men's Pajamas . . . \$1.35 pair, 3 pr. \$4.00

D. W. Adams Co.

MAINE FLOOR

AUGUSTA, MAINE

MERRILL BROS.

Groceries and Provisions

222 WATER ST. AUGUSTA

DEPT. SQUARE

Corner of Water St. Augusta, Me.

WE AIM TO PLEASE

SPECIAL DINNERS

Open From 10 A. M. to Midnight

BOOTH AND TABLE SERVICE

BEER ON DRAUGHT

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Cleaners and Dyers

Since 1900

Licensed Sanitary Cleaner

Tel. 880 AUGUSTA, ME.

We Have Faith in Fair

American Business Principles.

Our Employees Continue to

Enjoy the Benefits of

Code Wages.

DO SOMETHING!

Remember, you are a part of your union and if you are not doing something for it, you are not doing it for yourself. Do something! Do all that you can! You owe that much to your

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT THE

WE SERVE YOUR FAVORITE

Ale and Lager

LIGHT LUNCHES — CLAMS

Open from 7:30 a. m. to 1 a. m.

133 Water Street Augusta

After All What your Neighbors think means more than a little

It would be selfish of us to ignore what others think of the appearance of our homes. A country house and several shabby houses on a street can give a "black eye" to that entire section. And what of the people next door, who are considering their environment and the increase in property values from a real-estate and investment point of view?

The next meeting of the newly organized local union will be in Kendall Hall at 2:00 P. M., June 22, at which time three delegates will be chosen to attend the New England Council of Paper Makers, to be held in Northbridge on Sunday, June 30.

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The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of: Alonzo P. Young, Frank C. McDonald, Clarence B. Burgess, Charles Mottish, Committee
P. O. Box 14, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine. Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Improvement of the Industrial Situation of the State.
An Advocate of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

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JUNE, 1935

Misleading Propaganda Against Majority Rule

The Principle is Sound and its Incorporation in Wagner-Connelly Bill is Antithetical to Industrial Statecraft.

A good deal of the baloney by anti-union employers against the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Bill is aimed at the majority rule provision, which prescribes that representatives chosen at elections by a majority of employees in the appropriate unit shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in that unit "for the purposes of collective bargaining with respect to rates of pay, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment."

The misleading propaganda against this principle is riddled in the report of the House Committee on Labor favoring the bill. The report says: "The underlying purposes of the majority rule principle are simple and just. As has frequently been stated, collective bargaining is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end, and that end is the making of collective agreements stabilizing employment relations for a period of time, with results advantageous both to the worker and the employer."

"There cannot be two or more basic agreements applicable to workers in a given unit; this is virtually conceded on all sides."

"If the employer should fail to give equal advantageous terms to non-members of the labor organization negotiating the agreement, there would immediately result a marked increase in the membership of that labor organization."

"On the other hand, if better terms were given to non-members, this would give rise to bitterness and strife, and a wholly unfavorable arrangement whereby men performing comparable duties were paid according to different scales of wages and hours. Clearly, then, there must be one basic scale, and it must apply to all."

The argument presented by the Labor Committee is valid. But to clinch it the committee adds:

"It is apparent that those who oppose majority rule in effect oppose collective bargaining and the making of collective agreements as the end thereof by seeking to create conditions making such accomplishment impossible."

The majority rule principle is sound. It is the basis of all our democratic institutions. Its incorporation in the Wagner-Connelly Bill is an example of industrial statecraft. It was one of the main principles in the procedure of the National War Labor Board and is an essential part of the Railway Labor Act of 1934.

The enactment of the provision into statute law will do much to make bona fide collective bargaining the rule in industry and thus provide for the settlement of industrial disputes without resort to strikes.

30-Hour Week Deemed Most Imperative

Eleven Millions Unemployed and Twenty Millions of Relief; Loss of Little Prospect of Any Great Number Being Absorbed by Private Industry, Presents Serious Problem.

With the totally unemployed workers numbering eleven millions, and with over twenty million persons on public relief rolls, the immediate enactment by Congress of the Black Monday Thirty-Hour Week Bill becomes of paramount importance.

The provisions of the measure, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Labor Committee, are simple. They prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of certain articles and commodities in connection with which persons are employed more than five days a week or six hours a day.

In addition to establishing the compulsory work week in interstate commerce, the bill adds to its strength by making the shorter hours applicable to industries borrowing money from Government agencies and to industries and to their sub-con-

tractors making contracts for services to be performed with the United States Government.

The measure also provides that the reduction in hours shall be applied without reducing wages. In urging the necessity for the enactment of the measure to provide jobs for some of the huge army of the unemployed, the Senate Judiciary Committee says:

"We should no longer temporize with the cancerous condition of unemployment which is attacking the very vitals of our civilization. We must choose between fostering a vast army of mendicants and readjusting our working conditions so as to provide jobs for the idle instead of doles."

"A shorter work week and work to millions will restore happiness and hope to millions who will be given employment. The bill as passed will increase production throughout the nation. It will put idle men and idle machines to work. It will support our idle toilers with wages instead of taxes."

The committee estimates that the working hours of twenty million workers would be regulated by the bill with a probable reduction of 25 per cent in average weekly hours and that more than five million men and women would be removed from public relief rolls.

The Black-Connelly bill will strike an effective blow at unemployment. It is solidly backed by organized labor. Its passage by Congress will be on indication that our national legislators understand the economic conditions which keep millions of workers in the jobs army and realize that a shorter work week is the only adequate remedy to provide them with work at decent wages.

"Chicken" Case Came Sooner Than Expected

Political Opponents Sought Death of NRA, But End Came Before Big Business Had Derived All Benefits Desired.

Among the first to comment on the United States Supreme Court decision which brought death to NRA, was Attorney Clarence Darrow, who said, "Any lawyer with the least amount of legal knowledge knew that the NRA was unconstitutional and would not stand water with the United States Supreme Court."

This declaration from Chicago's famous criminal lawyer isn't at all doubted. Coming as it did, with absolute unanimity, clearly indicates there was no doubt regarding its unconstitutionality, and as a consequence, while a great disappointment, no great amount of criticism is directed toward members of the Supreme Court.

Lawyers for large corporations unquestionably knew this, all the while, but never said "boo" concerning it, as notwithstanding this fact, their clients were piling up profits and to have instituted proceedings against the NRA on constitutional grounds would not have been good business.

The climax came as the result of proceedings brought before the high tribunal by a snide chicken concern in New York City, whose proprietors were under fire because of violation of NRA regulations.

The politicians were elated when hearing the verdict, but not so heads of concerns, this having been demonstrated during the past few days through statements declaring that scrapping the NRA at this time is certain to reflect against national recovery.

Perhaps the best evidence regarding this attitude was expressed by George F. Johnson, president of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co., whose Binghamton, N. Y., factories give employment to 17,000 shoe workers, when he said the following to his employees shortly after the Supreme Court's decision:

"We are more disappointed about the change than you are. Mr. Roosevelt had been left alone, probably would have led us into better and more prosperous conditions. There is going to be chiseling, lengthening of hours, cutting of wages, making it harder for a liberal concern like yours to compete, but if you go on with us we will go on with you."

A similar attitude has been expressed by hundreds of other large manufacturers, who, while powerless to balk the New York "chicken case", undoubtedly regretted the fact that it came about as soon as it did.

What organized manufacturers and organized Labor fear mostly is the chiseler. If they can keep this bird in line, the scrapping of the NRA may not make a great deal of difference; but this cut-throat element which fastened its tentacles around the necks of legitimate business during the past 10 or a dozen years, has proved a dangerous factor and the fact is rapidly coming to light that the only way to put the chiseler out of the running is for organized employers and organized Labor to operate through collective agreements.

While nothing definite has been said regarding this, the situation in which legitimate manufacturers are finding themselves since the codes of fair competition were abandoned, shows there is a strong belief prevailing that unless President Roosevelt is able to pass a definite program through Congress that will meet with the approval of the United States Supreme Court, something along this line may be affected.

The cut-throat competition was started in New York City within a few hours following the Court's decision, and other incidents elsewhere, gave legitimate manufacturers reason to believe that the "jig is up" unless they take action toward notifying the world that they plan on continuing the major principles of the NRA.

Organized Labor is willing to go the limit with manufacturers who demonstrate willingness

to play fair, and while we greatly deplore the discontinuance of the NRA, who knows but what it may possibly result in bringing about a coalition between legitimate manufacturers and Labor that will not only mean the continuation of present conditions but perpetual industrial peace?

Bourbonism of Business Organizations

President Roosevelt Takes Chamber of Commerce Members to Task Because of Their Inhuman Attitude.

President Roosevelt hit both the proverbial nail and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce on the head when he told a press conference that to him, the most interesting thing about the speeches of the Chamber gathering was that not one of them dealt with the human side of things. Not one touched upon the plight of old age without resources. Not one of them showed the slightest interest in or indignation on unemployment. All were dumb on human distress, but wordy if not eloquent on the alleged troubles of wealth.

The President told the press conference of his experience in New York, where he saw chambers of commerce, manufacturers' organizations and other business bodies unite against three important reform laws.

One was the factory inspection law. New York already had a factory law which fixed reasonable requirements for safety. But it did not provide for official inspection; the factories were left to turn themselves, as the Chamber of Commerce approves; and the result was the Triangle fire. From 150 to 200 women workers were burned to death because greedy bosses had locked the doors of the firetrap in which the women were working.

And even after that demonstration, the New York chambers of commerce and the business, particularly manufacturing, organizations, fought the inspection law tooth and nail. And they made the same struggle against the workmen's compensation law, and the law limiting hours of labor for women to 54 a week! All these reforms were carried largely by the devotion of organized labor, and in the teeth of bitter and unscrupulous enmity from business associations.

President Roosevelt believes that the stupid, unlearning Bourbonism of business organizations are forced on them by a selfish minority of their members, and that the bulk and file of business is not opposed to reform. One hopes that this kindly judgment is justified. But business men who want to convince the general public of their good intentions will make little progress until they clean their own house, and throw out the reactionaries who never "consider the human side."

A Glowing Tribute to a Consistent Worker

Testimonial Given to Rhode Island's New Deputy Labor Commissioner, Marking His Rise in Labor's Sphere, Splendid Affair.

It has often been said that Labor men are not appreciative, and that no matter how much one may be devoted to their interests, they are slow in manifesting their appreciation.

This may be true, although in the writer's recollection of more than 50 years as a member of organized Labor, there was never a time when earnest, sincere and conscientious endeavor did not eventually bring recognition in some form.

Perhaps the best demonstration which marked appreciation for the services rendered the Labor movement by a member of organized Labor was the splendid testimonial given Joseph T. Cahir on April 30, in honor of his appointment as Deputy Labor Commissioner.

There were nearly 500 members of local unions and invited guests who gathered at Eagle Hall to do Mr. Cahir honor on this occasion which, according to old-timers present, was the finest reception ever before accorded a member of the Labor movement in the State of Rhode Island.

The editor of this newspaper, who was among the guests, was greatly impressed with the occasion, and joins with all those who participated in wishing Mr. Cahir a successful career in his new field of endeavor.

He Got the Mustard, But That's All

President Lore of Delaware & Hudson, Made the Stockholders Feel Like 30 Cents at Annual Meeting.

Stockholders got little satisfaction at the annual meeting of the Delaware & Hudson R. R., according to Labor, official newspaper of the Railway Brotherhood.

They wanted to know a lot of things about the railroad in which they had invested their money, but President Lore, who rules employees with an iron hand used the same methods with the stockholders.

A few among the holder stockholders present wanted to know how it was the road's investments depreciated in value from 60 millions to 35 millions in recent years, suggesting that this startling drop revealed lack of business judgment; but as reported, Lore merely pouted the desk and suggested the meeting be adjourned for luncheon.

One stockholder, who said he had bombarded company officials to obtain information for years regarding salaries paid to executives; but had never been able to secure this. He was told that "this is a holding company and it was not required by law to furnish such information."

"I consider this a downright evasion," protested

the enquirer. "I want to know about our investments. I want to know if the pigs that went into the sausage were only guinea pigs, and if I can't get the information here I'll get it elsewhere."

"Either government ownership or more legislation would compel you to tell the owners of this railroad what was happening to their property."

"How about Lore's," another had the courage to ask. But Lore is reported as just having given the questioner a stare. Such information, it was evident, was not for a mere owner of the property.

"And this is the way our railroad is run under private initiative," one of the pigs is reported to have said, as he reached for the mustard at the sumptuous luncheon provided in a room adjacent to Lore's office. He got the mustard, but that was all he got.

What Are You Going to Do About It?

With Scrapping of NRA Comes Test of Strength and Determination of Trade Unions in Mass Industries.

If there ever was a time when working people employed in mass production industries were called upon to exercise consistency, strength and determination, it is NOW.

With the scrapping of the NRA as the result of the United States Supreme Court decision, the protection afforded through the establishment of government boards, code authorities and other means for regulating both prices of commodities, wages and hours of labor, workers employed in mass production industries are now compelled to take up the work where the government was forced to stop, and carry it on in their own way.

"What does it all mean?" some among the newer recruits in the organized labor movement are asking, especially those who were prompted to join when Section 7 (a) of the NRA was in effect, feeling that with the removal of that protection there is liable to be trouble should employers attempt to change conditions. They are in a quandary as to what to do in case employers take advantage of this to cut wages, lengthen hours and attempt to restore working conditions to standards such as existed prior to inauguration of the NRA.

Our advice to all is to "stick to your guns!" Redouble your efforts to make your local unions stronger than ever. Make your members realize that by making your organization 100 per cent strong there can be no doubt regarding its stability, and that all dangers of strikes will be removed.

Present indications are that fair employers are anxious to continue to operate under present conditions. The principal danger lies through the possible activities of those who are unalterably opposed to trade union principles and, freed from obligations, may be tempted to test the strength of the organization.

Watch out for these fellows. Keep your ear "close to the ground." Every member should keep his head on his shoulders, go to meetings regularly, and give their officers all the assistance necessary to meet the situation as it exists.

There is little reason to entertain fears regarding the possibility of strikes if workers are in a position to demonstrate to employers that the union is in a position to make a determined stand.

The average employer, realizing that strikes are not only costly but are hurtful to business, will go a long way to avoid them; this depending in a great measure, however, on reports concerning the strength of the unions maintained by their employees.

Hence, as already stated, the necessity for everyone to redouble their activities from this very moment, this applying in particular to local unions in mills where "company," "group" or "independent" organizations exist.

These recalcitrant workers must be shown that their failure to become part of the regular union endangers their future. That it may mean wage reductions, lengthening of hours, and losses of the gains made in working conditions during the past two years.

In other words, they must be convinced that their salvation rests with the union. This must be brought to them in such a forceful manner as to leave no doubt in their minds regarding actual conditions as they exist, and that which might result unless they act immediately to protect themselves from unfair, unscrupulous and chiseling manufacturers, who will take advantage of the Supreme Court's decision to re-establish conditions as these existed prior to NRA.

Therefore, members of trade unions must get busy at once, and take means to protect themselves from future invasion of their rights to maintain fair wages, short hours and decent working conditions.

"THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL"

What shall it profit a man to pile up a hundred million dollar fortune out of ten cent sales, if those who inherit that fortune get 8-minute divorces in Reno, marry again in three hours, and plan to leave their country for the sake of a peaceful life?

That is a thumb-nail account of the life of Barbara Hutton, who got \$40,000,000 of the Woolworth fortune, merely by being born. She has never earned a penny in her life—never had the chance; for her enormous wealth fenced her in from that hateful contact with the world almost as effectively as unemployed poverty could have done. She married a Georgian prince named Midvini, and immediately after her divorce married a Central European count named Haugwitz-Reventlow; and they are going to live in France, where people will let them alone.

Continue Efforts for Saving Herndon from Georgia Chain Gang

Notwithstanding the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which upheld the verdict of the Georgia courts, which sentenced Angelo Herndon, a colored boy, to the chain gang for 20 years; the International Labor Defense, which is fighting the Scottsboro boys and greatly interested in the Moore case, declares it will continue its efforts for Herndon to the very limit.

In a pamphlet issued recently the I. L. D. quotes John L. Spivak, whose recent exposure of the Georgia chain gang rocked the country, and describes the fate which awaits Herndon as follows:

"If Angelo Herndon goes to the chain gang, he will live in a cage like a wild animal, on a cage-sawing machine, and will be worked on the Georgia roads from sunrise to sunset. He faces an iron roller around his neck and chain about his feet. He will be left hanging in stocks from wrists and ankles, until he becomes unconscious."

"And should he escape death by torture, he will be kept in a cage like a prisoner who lived out ten years on the Georgia chain gang—he may be kept in a cage for the rest of his life. According to the pamphlet, Angelo Herndon's guilt consisted of carrying on his person a copy of the 'Worker, The Liberator, and other literature which is prohibited by a Georgia law enacted in 1861, which reads as follows:

"If any person be in any manner instrumental in bringing, introducing or circulating within the State any printed matter or written paper for the purpose of exciting insurrection among the people of this State, or among the Negroes or free persons of color, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor."

"When convicted to the chain gang for 20 years, instead of death, at the State Prison, he will be recommended leniency after finding him guilty. Herndon addressed the court in this manner:

"You may do what you will with Angelo Herndon. You may indict him. You may put him in jail. But there will come thousands of other men who will follow me. They will be in the killing-line, two or even a score of working class organizers, but you cannot kill the working class."

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What is the difference between a Stand on Problems of the Day? Its Aims and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Workers, etc., etc.

Q.—What is a shop card?
A.—A shop card is a printed sign which is placed on the wall of all shops and business places whose employees are unionized.

Q.—Did organized labor from its beginning fight child labor?
A.—Yes. The American Federation of Labor was the first constitution, adopted in 1881, which was in favor of the passage of laws in the several States forbidding the employment of children under the age of 14 in any capacity under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Q.—Who said: "Whoever produces anything by weary labor does not need a revelation from heaven to teach him that he has a right to the thing produced?"
A.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Q.—How many members of trade unionists in the United States? (Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor?)
A.—There are about 10 million members of the trade unions which designate their products and services by union labels.

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor support the Patman bonus bill?
A.—Labor took no official stand on the Patman bill or other bonus measures.

Q.—Who said: "Labor cannot be deprived of the right to strike, which is the only industrial conflict. Management owns the tools of production and therefore has many weapons."
A.—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Q.—What was the Order of Railway Clerks' demand?
A.—This was the original name of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Q.—Who said: "All true work is sacred?"
A.—Thomas Carlyle, famous English author.

Q.—What was the first organization of postal employees to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?
A.—National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Q.—Is President Roosevelt a member of the Automobile Workers' Union?
A.—United Automobile Workers' Federal Union, C. I. O., is headquartered in Detroit. In 1934 made the President an honorary life member.

Q.—Who said: "The cornerstone of the labor movement is voluntarism, not coercion, persuasion and force?"
A.—Samuel Gompers.

Q.—What is "The Triumph of Labor?"
A.—This is a panel in bronze in the American Federation of Labor Building, West 4th St., C. I. O. It was presented to the A. F. of L. by the Parliament of Labor, 1934, at the Trades Union Congress. The panel depicts the triumphal march of labor.

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Canal Zone Labor Inquiry Voted

An investigation of labor conditions in the Panama Canal Zone was authorized in a resolution passed by the United States House of Representatives. The resolution will deal particularly with the high percentage of alien labor employed in the Canal Zone.

RICHBERG CALLS ON EMPLOYERS TO CO-OPERATE

Senses Disastrous Results if Unfair Practices Are Resorted to Pending Determination of Means to Settle Question of Wages, Hours, Trade Practices to Comply With Supreme Court Decision.

NRA Head Urges All Employers Operating Under Approved Codes and All Their Employees to Cooperate in Maintaining Present Standards, Which Represent United Effort to Eliminate Dishonest, Fraudulent Trade Practices and Unfair Competition in Overworking and Underpaying Labor.

Statement by Donald R. Richberg, Chairman of The National Industrial Recovery Board.

On June 10, 1935, when the National Industrial Recovery Act was approved, the President stated the simple truth that the Act was a challenge to the people—a challenge to "sink selfish interest and present a solid front against a common peril." He stated that the law put to our whole people a simple but vital test: "Must we separate units to defeat or shall we move as one great team to victory?"

In the two years which have followed we have engaged in a great cooperative movement for the rehabilitation of trade and industry, for the improvement of the conditions of the workers and their standard of living, and for the elimination of dishonest wages, child labor and unfair competitive practices.

According to the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Congress did not sufficiently define in the law the policy and standards of the wise and beneficent measures which we have undertaken, but delegated to the President "unfettered discretion" to approve all provisions in codes of fair competition which he deemed "beneficial in dealing with the vast activities throughout the country." The Court held that "The code making authority thus conferred is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power."

This decision of the Court makes codes of fair competition unenforceable as a matter of law, and in defiance to that ruling all methods of compulsory enforcement of the codes will be immediately suspended. This will affect the enforcement of any contractual obligations which have arisen by agreement of the parties requiring no sanction of Federal authority.

We face now the question of maintaining the gains which have been made in the last two years and retaining the values which have been created under the National Recovery Administration. It seems clear that

Picture shows group at dedication which occurred in Washington last month with Samuel Crompton Memorial in the background. In front of the truck, from left to right, are: John P. Frey, president Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; Paul R. Christopher, U. T. W. of A. organizer, representing the South; William F. Kelley, second vice-president, U. T. W. of A.; Frank Morrison, secretary, A. F. of L.; and First Vice President Frank J. Gorman of the U. T. W. of A.

The U. T. W. of A. sound wagon made the rounds of Rhode Island during the past month, and it is expected later that it will be taken to Maine, where it will do service in unorganized districts. Prior to coming to Maine, however, according to Vice-President Frey, it may be decided to first make another trip to one of the Southern States.

FARNUMSVILLE LOCAL 2362 MAINTAINS STANDARD FOR KEEPING WUSKANUT MILL 100 PER CENT UNIONIZED

Refusal on the Part of a Member to Keep in Good Standing With the Local Caused Her to Quit Job—Decided on This Stand Rather Than Cause Trouble—Flying Squad of 30 Members Go on Picket Line in Webster.

Farnumsville, Mass., June 8 (AP).—It is our aim to keep our mill 100 per cent unionized and members who fail to keep in good standing with Local 2362 must stand the consequences," said President Harold Housat of Farnumsville Local 2362 today when interviewed regarding conditions, and as to what provisions were made as the result of the late survey conducted in other mills as a basis for establishing a new wage scale.

"We experienced a somewhat unfortunate incident during the week-end," said "but one that was settled quickly and without causing any friction in our relations with the management of the company. The case in question concerned a member who refused to keep in good financial standing with the union, and when told her actions might cause trouble, decided to quit the job and leave town."

"This is the first case of this kind experienced since the institution of our local a year ago," Mr. Housat said, "and we were determined not to permit our organization to lose 100 per cent standing in the Wuskanut mill, where all our members are employed."

regarded as one of the most active and was referred to as having performed effective work throughout the Central Massachusetts district.

The enthusiasm manifested by members of the Webster and Wuskanut and Dudley local unions on July 4th at Beacon Park, in giving members of the committee much encouragement.

"The members of the committee," said Housat, "are all men of good Fourth of July celebrations every day in Webster. A big parade of all the workers and visiting local unions will precede the outing, and it is expected between 10,000 and 15,000 workers will participate."

Invitations, extended to President Housat, Mr. Housat, Vice President Frank J. Gorman and Horace A. Ricketts of the U. T. W. of A. It is said, have received favorable consideration and it is expected all will participate in the speaking exercises.

The committee is spending no money in advertising the outing, and today started the distribution of 600 wind-shield stickers to members owning automobiles.

A general invitation is extended to members of all New England locals to participate in the festivities.

Members representing Locals 2270, 2329, 2384, 2385 and 2421 on the general committee are as follows:

Walter Komowski chairman, Winifred Stimpert, secretary, Bernard (Chapin) Roland Clark, Joseph Trank, William Racker, Harry Robbins, Stanley and Frank Skrzyneck, Orlin Chapin, Sigmund Honczak, Vincent Brank and Victoria Balduza.

Attendance at union meetings these days is the most keen. Attend to that duty ahead of every other duty you may have on hand. The union member who never misses a meeting nowadays is the kind of material that makes for success. Get busy and stay busy!

GRANFIELD MOVES TO HAVE GOVERNMENT PRODUCE MACHINE GUNS IN SPRINGFIELD PLANT, INSTEAD OF USING COLT'S GUNS

Shortly following the settlement of the Colt's Fire Arms Co. strike at Hartford, which it is reported included restoration of jobs for a goodly portion of the men and women who had been on strike for nearly three months, the type of guns as well as the kind of material that makes for success, Get busy and stay busy!

Springfield is starting a movement which, if successful, will result in all war munitions manufactured for the government being made in government plants.

Governor Granfield, in his proposal to Congress, argues that the Browning type of guns, as well as others used by the Army, could be made at the Springfield Armory at a far lower cost than that charged by private companies.

Senator Sumner Nye, chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigating

June Brides Should Plan To Visit Atherton's

At any of the Atherton stores, June brides, or brides-to-be will find competent persons to advise them in the selection of their furniture.

Atherton's is always willing and happy to advise anyone and aid them to select furniture of honest value and true worth.

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PORTLAND—LEWISTON—WATERVILLE

Committee as having said conclusively is how unsatisfactory it is for the Federal government to deal with private munitions manufacturers, and declared: "The sooner the War Department concentrates manufacture of all its equipment in its own arsenal, the sooner it will be free from private manufacturers and the quality of its service will undoubtedly be improved."

plan to work for the manufacture of Army equipment by the government itself.

The settlement of the Colt strike was effected last Monday at a meeting of the strikers, when it was voted to return to work after William Stein miller, business agent for the Hartford local union of Electrical Workers, and secretary of the State Board of Arbitration, outlined reasons why the strike should not be prolonged.

The arduous manner in which the management of the Colt company carried on since the strike occurred, though technically it might appear that we did not obtain the objectives we sought, we have firmly sowed the seeds of trade unionism in the hearts and minds of workers in this city. No strike is lost. Ultimately the principles for which these men and women fought will be obtained."

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PORTLAND, MAINE

HENRY P. RINES, President

Labor Bills Not Much Hit by Supreme Court Decision, Says Morrison

Speaking before a large mass meeting at Baltimore, recently, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, told his hearers

that he did not believe that the decision of the United States Supreme Court would destroy this principle underlying current major labor legislation. He was referring to such bills as the Wagner Connery Labor Disputes Bill; the Black 30-hour Week Bill and the Outfit Coal Stabilization Bill, all of which are now before the Congress. His announcement was greeted with enthusiasm by his 10,000 hearers at the Lyric Theater, where the meeting was held under the auspices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Taking up the subject of the Labor Disputes Bill, Mr. Morrison declared that the policy of the United States is to aid and encourage bona fide collective bargaining. It makes illegal all company-promoted labor unions and prohibits employers from refusing to bargain collectively with the duly elected representatives of their employees. It also establishes a National Labor Relations Board with quasi-judicial authority to administer the Act.

The 30-hour Week Bill, declared Mr. Morrison, bans interstate commerce facilities to certain commodities in whose production workers have been employed more than 30 hours per week. The object is to increase employment.

The Social Security Bill sets up government-assisted unemployment insurance and old age pensions. In concluding his address, Mr. Morrison urged that Congress be made

Responding to a plea call from President Bernard Christopher of Webster Local 2270 for assistance in picketing the Tiffany Mills, whose employees went on strike Wednesday against the lengthening of working hours, a flying squad of 30 members was organized and rushed Webster in time for action. Officials of the union said yesterday that if needed, 100 members of Local 2362 are ready to give the Webster local or any other local under similar circumstances, further assistance.

The flying squad organized by Local 2362 during the general strike was

Mr. Housat said good relations exist with the management and that no difficulty is experienced in settling all grievances through conference. Flying Squad Assists in Picketing at Webster Mill.

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SUPREME COURT DISPOSES OF LABOR RADIO BILLS PRES. WILLIAM GREEN

Speaking over the radio from Washington, D. C., on the evening of June 15, President William Green stated the position of labor in view of the decision of the Supreme Court holding the NRA unconstitutional in its application to industries established within States. He foresaw many real threats to labor's real freedom, and the action might be taken on the part of those industrialists who have brought about the passage of the act, which he said was intended to prevent a national economic collapse. Through the NRA codes of capitalism and child labor laws, established and child labor laws, Section 7 (c) provided that all striking men and women were to be free from interference, coercion and intimidation, permitting them to engage in collective bargaining with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. Now, as a result of the decision, the Supreme Court making it an act of the nation to reverse the economic practices and policies which prevailed in 1932 to 1932, when more than 15 million people were unemployed.

"In these days, child labor is common practice, along with the shops. With Section 7 (c) abolished, working people would have no fight for the right to organize independent trade unions of their own choosing."

A. F. OF L. PRESIDENT LOOKS UPON RELIEF PROGRAM AS LIKELY TO CAUSE PROTEST STRIKES FROM UNEMPLOYED

Criticizes System That Substitutes Rigidity for One That Provides Flexibility, Stating That This Constitutes An Advantage—Senator McCarran, Author of Prevailing Wage Rate Bill, Says Government Sets Bad Example, Fearing This Will Break Down Nation's Pay Standards.

Announcement of wage scales set by President Roosevelt under the F. L. O. work relief program, brought forth a protest from labor spokesmen, led by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The wage scales set by the President in the Executive Order, came to the attention of the F. L. O. last night.

"I fear that the low wage scales would cause strikes among the unemployed," was voiced by Green, who also expressed apprehension that the wage scales would lead to lower pay in private industry.

"Putting out these wage scales is like putting out four different sets of standards for each region," the F. L. O. leader said.

"That means a departure from the fixing of wage scales on the basis of local conditions to one where they are established on a some basis. It is therefore, going from a system that provides flexibility to one that provides rigidity."

Fear Protest Strikes

"That will mean injustice. For instance, Washington, in all probability, has a price scale as high as higher than Canton, Ohio. Yet a security force will be in effect, which will cause widespread dissatisfaction in Washington."

"I am fearful of protest strikes among the unemployed and I am also fearful that private industry will use these rates to reduce the wages they are now paying."

"Similar protest was expressed by labor leaders in other cities. Trade union leaders in New York said they were disappointed at the wage scales set by the President and declared they were not on wage standards."

Senator McCarran Hits Rates

Senator Philip McCarran, author of the McCarran prevailing rate of wage amendment, said that the bill, which was beaten when the bill was passed, said:

"The government, as the greatest employer of labor in the world, is going to establish a wage scale. It will be for industry to do likewise."

"It means a breaking down of the country's pay standards. It will take steps to combat it."

In establishing wage scales, President Roosevelt ignored prevailing rates for union workers. The amount of pay will depend on the population of the area in which the project is located and the character of the job. The labor week will prevail.

MAYOR LA GUARDIA SEEKS PERMISSION FROM HOPKINS TO PAY N. Y. PREVAILING WAGE RATES ON FEDERAL RELIEF JOBS

New York City, June 7 (LNS)—Backed by organized labor, Mayor La Guardia is making a determined effort to have prevailing rates of wages paid on all work done in this city under the Federal work relief program. La Guardia here, as elsewhere, has expressed himself as greatly disappointed with work relief wage scales fixed by an Executive Order of President Roosevelt.

Following a trip to Washington, the mayor announced that he was seeking to obtain from Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, a modification of the Federal law to permit payment of work relief wages above prevailing rates paid under the State prevailing rate act. This act provides that pay on public works shall be the same as the prevailing rate.

In an interview here after a conference with George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, Mayor La Guardia said that prevailing rates of wages would be paid on all work done in this city. These include projects for housing, highways, grade-crossing, grade-crossing, and other public works.

The Mayor revealed that he already

LABOR'S REPRESENTATIVE ON L. O. OUTLINES FUNCTIONS AND WORK IN RADIO ADDRESS BROADCAST FROM GENEVA

David Dubinsky Says World Labor Body Seeks to Raise Living Standards of Toilers and Protect Them Against Cut-throat Competition—International Labor Organization Formed in 1929 With Labor President Gompers as Representative of U. S. Labor.

From an address delivered over the radio from Geneva, Switzerland, on April 10th, with regard to the International Labor Organization, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, outlined the functions and work of the organization. He said that the organization was formed in 1929 with Labor President Gompers as representative of U. S. Labor.

"The laborer should not be regarded as a mere wage slave," Dubinsky said. "He should be regarded as a human being with the right to equal pay for equal work for men and women. The adoption of the 'eight-hour day' and 'forty-hour week' should be aimed at, and it has not been achieved."

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PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR NEW FRAMEWORK FOR NRA ON VOLUNTARY BASIS

What is to be the outcome of the NRA in its present inviolable form, or its replacement through other means? That is the question which has been asked by many who are concerned with the future of the NRA. The question is whether the NRA should be maintained in its present form, or whether it should be replaced by a new framework on a voluntary basis.

The NRA was established in 1933 as a means of stabilizing the economy during the Great Depression. It was a government agency that set prices and wages for various commodities. The NRA was intended to be a temporary measure, but it has become a permanent part of the government's economic policy.

However, many people are concerned that the NRA is a government monopoly that interferes with free enterprise. They argue that the NRA should be replaced by a new framework on a voluntary basis, where the government would not set prices and wages, but would instead encourage voluntary cooperation between employers and workers.

250 CHURCHMEN APPEAL AGAINST CIRCUMVENTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Urges Senate Judiciary Committee to Probe Conditions Which Menace Free Speech, Free Assembly and Free Press—Prominent Church Dignitaries of Three Principal Faiths Take Part in Appeal.

New York, June 10 (AP)—Two hundred and fifty prominent churchmen of the United States have issued a joint protest against the National Labor Relations Board's decision to restrict free speech, free assembly, and free press. The protest is a direct challenge to the NLRB's decision, which is being appealed to the Supreme Court.

The protest is signed by prominent church leaders from three major faiths: the Roman Catholic Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the United Methodist Church. The leaders argue that the NLRB's decision is a violation of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which guarantees the right of free speech, free assembly, and free press.

science against war and these professions for war which lead to it. The feeling that the bars set up by the business of our nation against restricting free speech are let down, will be removed. The way will be opened for the further expansion of the liberties of our people. The laborer will be forced to read the bitter road of dictatorship with the aid of the very fundamentals of American democracy."

While the proposed measures are at present confined to the textile industry, the experience of other countries shows that once civil liberties are taken away, they are never restored. The rights of organized labor of the most extreme group has been removed, the rights of organized labor of the most extreme group has been removed, the rights of organized labor of the most extreme group has been removed.

Canadian Government May Place Out-Work Boys on Farms

The terrible plight of unemployed boys in Canada is being met by the Canadian government. The government is considering placing out-work boys on farms. This is a new initiative to help these young people find employment and support themselves.

The Canadian government is facing a significant problem with unemployed youth. Many young people are struggling to find work, and the government is looking for innovative solutions. Placing out-work boys on farms is one such solution that is being explored.

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RAILROADS EASE CONDITIONS

Spokesmen at Cotton Textile Hearing Plead for Saving Industry

Fearing Present Efforts May Cause Decrease of Wage Scales in This Nation, Representatives Say This Measure Would Be a Disastrous Blow to the Industry.

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FIGURES COMPILED BY FEDERAL LABOR DEPT. SHOW HOURLY WAGES INCREASED NINETEEN PER CENT IN TWO YEARS

Washington, D. C., June 7 (AP)—Adjustment to retail changes, the increase in retail hourly wages was 19 per cent. The increase in average hourly earnings was 19 per cent. The increase in average hourly earnings was 19 per cent. The increase in average hourly earnings was 19 per cent.

The figures compiled by the Federal Labor Department show that hourly wages have increased by 19 per cent in the last two years. This is a significant increase, especially considering the economic challenges of the time.

The increase in wages is attributed to several factors, including the adjustment to retail changes and the overall growth of the economy. The Federal Labor Department's data provides a clear picture of the progress made in improving the standard of living for workers.

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June FOOD SALE

First National Stores

Why so many housewives turn to First National Stores when looking for values without sacrificing quality.

New Low Regular Prices

"FRESH COFFEES"

Richmond Mild, Mellow **Lb 17c**

John Aiden Popular **Lb 19c**

Kybo Fresh, Steel Cut **Lb 21c**

BARTLETT PEARS **2 Lb 39c**

STANDARD TOMATOES **3 Lb 25c**

LUT GREEN BEANS **2 Lb 23c**

EAGLE CONDENSED MILK **1 Lb 19c**

BLUE TIP MATCHES **6 Lb 25c**

ASPARAGUS TIPS **2 Lb 23c**

HORMEL ONION SOUP **2 Lb 33c**

HORMEL VEGETABLE SOUP **2 Lb 25c**

GRAPE NUTS **1 Lb 16c**

CRYSTALLINE SALT **2 Lb 13c**

BROOMS **2 Lb 39c**

PURE FRUIT PRESERVES

Just the Pure Fruit and Sugar you desire to make delicious high quality products. This is a special price for the week.

RASPBERRY - STRAWBERRY **2 Lb 33c**

PINEAPPLE - APRICOT **2 Lb 33c**

CHERRY - BLACKBERRY **2 Lb 33c**

Raspberry or Strawberry only **1 Lb 31c**

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Cracked Rye Bread **20 Lb 9c**

Sky Flake Wafers **20 Lb 19c**

NBC Pantry Cookies **20 Lb 23c**

Eveready Apricots **2 Lb 27c**

Bovox Dog Food **3 Lb 23c**

All Terrier Dog Food **2 Lb 23c**

Chesterfield Cigarettes **2 Pkg 25c**

Royal Gelatin Desserts **3 Pkg 1c**

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LONG LOAF BREAD

Sliced White **20 oz 9c**

for Shortcakes

LOAF SPONGE **12c** **SPRINGER LAYERS** **17c**

First National Stores

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS HAS IT EXPIRED? LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT! THAT TELLS THE STORY!

LABOR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES NRA DECISION IN CRISIS

Washington Session Outlines Policy for Dealing With Wage Reductions, Working Hours and and Changes in Working Conditions

Officials Promise Full Support of American Federation of Labor to Workers Striking Against Attacks on Code Standards—Decision Termed a Stunning Blow—Will Press Legislative Program—Green Says Million Workers Have Been Put on Long Week Work Schedule.

Washington, D. C. June 5 (ILNS).—Labor's policy in dealing with the crisis caused by the Supreme Court NRA decision was considered at a special meeting of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, which began in Washington on June 5.

Believed to be one of the most important meetings ever held by labor's executive board, the Council sessions started as a national strike of thousands of workers in the nation and as labor walkouts loomed in almost every section as a result of employer attempts to smash standards set under NRA codes.

President Green of the A. F. of L., in calling the Council meeting, said workers must now resort to their economic strength against exploitation and pledged the full support of labor to workers who take strike action.

Decision 'Stunning Blow'
"The decision of the Supreme Court must be interpreted as a severe and stunning blow to economic advancement and social justice programs," President Green said.

"The millions of unorganized workers who lack economic power and economic strength because of their unorganized condition will now be expected as never before to stand up to cope with the situation," he said.

"I will consider not only the emergency created by the decision of the Supreme Court but in addition the fundamental principles involved, as well as the policy which should be originated and proposed as a remedy for just such a situation as has been proposed."

Many of the gains which workers enjoyed under the NRA have been wiped out, labor's head said. The nation, he continued, now returns to child labor, sweatshop conditions, long hours, reduced pay and intolerable conditions of employment.

Wage Cuts Begin at Once
"Reports reaching the American Federation of Labor Executive Council," said Green, "show that immediately following the decision of the Supreme Court employers of labor have been cutting wages, increasing hours and resorting to the old policy of the 'eat the fittest,' as practiced before inauguration of the New Deal."

"Billionaire coal operators who were saved from financial ruin by the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act will now be driven again to the verge of bankruptcy, and the miners who were rescued from a national strike as a matter of sheer economic and social protection."

Workers Pledged Support
The apogee of the report was the Chamber of Commerce, the

manufacturers' associations, financial and special interests to maintain the status quo. Green would carry no weight. President Green went on, adding that the greatest opposition to the act came from these groups.

"The American Federation of Labor," he stated, "is aiding the officers and members of all affiliated organizations to resist to the utmost all attempts to lower wages and living standards. Deeds of the National Recovery Act and its steady and stabilizing influence they must now resort to the use

of their economic strength. They will be encouraged and supported in the use of this economic strength as a protecting force against oppression, exploitation and reduced living standards."

The need of the moment is to reconstruct and repair the damage which has been done as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in so far as it is possible to do so," he said.

Will Press Legislative Program
The Wagner Disputes Bill, the 30 Hour Work Week Bill and the Cuffey Bill and social security legislation, but the fundamental principle involved in the decision of the Supreme Court is a question which must be and will be considered not only by the masses of the people generally, but by the masses of the people generally. This involves the exercise of the power of the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.

Outstanding in the month's business news is the revolt of organized business against government measures for its control. With no new subject to control measures under the New Deal, which has been growing during the past year, business is in a revolt.

The Chamber particularly opposed legislation for Old Age Pension, Unemployment Insurance, the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, the 30-Hour Work Week Bill, legislation to control public utility holding companies, and remedial banking legislation.

To give special point to these developments, the National Association of Manufacturers declared that a billion dollars now being held idle in the banks, would be released to produce goods, putting some four million men back to work, if the above described legislation were shelved.

The plain language of this dictum is that large business is in a dictum against government measures for its control, and is on that account halting employment opportunities for labor ever reached such proportions as this strike is doing. Meanwhile the nation is in a state of economic crisis as this strike is doing. Meanwhile

Testimonial to Miss Gauthier on Eve of Leaving for School

Southbridge, Mass., June 8 (APL).—Members of Southbridge Local 3234 and hosts of friends there and in other towns in the Central Massachusetts district, tendered Miss Jean Gauthier a testimonial to her

achievement in the past year. The testimonial took the form of a dance, floor show and entertainment, and the presentation of a purse of \$50 was donated by members of Local 3234 and friends.

The testimonial was tendered Miss Gauthier in recognition of the valuable services rendered Local 3234 as president since its formation last August, and her untiring efforts during and since the recent strikes.

Miss Gauthier is one of 50 foreign girls selected by the United Textile Workers of America who will be given free tuition, board and room for six weeks beginning June 7th.

even more important today than they were in 1929.

"We are producing capacity at hand to supply every need, we support 20,000,000 people on relief rolls. Instead of lifting wages and living standards, we pay relief workers below subsistence levels, while, at the same time, industrial profits and incomes increase."

"Profitlessness is within our grasp; yet we destroy farm crops while little girls go hungry. If we continue this, we shall end the rich getting richer and the poor in greater misery than ever."

Organization of the workers is the first step out of this dilemma."

WAGNER BILL CHANGED
(Continued from Page 1)

Labor convened to formulate a policy on procedure resulting from the decision of the Supreme Court. President William Green said that enactment of the Cuffey Bill and that enactment of the 30 Hour Work Week Bill would very likely be defeated.

"It is said that the House Labor Committee is holding back on the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill and this is causing the Federation officials to be more active in their efforts to get the bill sent to the House for speedy action."

STATE BRANCH TO
(Continued from Page 1)

50th birthday, and reference is made to the fact that the "National Convention" marking it as it does a half-century's effort by the organized workers of Massachusetts to secure a larger measure of justice for the masses.

"The State Branch," the call says, "has weathered the storms of half a century and has made a record of which the Federation and all its affiliates are justly proud."

The major problems confronting the wage earners of our State, it continues, "and plans of action to assure the well-being and progress of labor will be fully discussed. It must be realized that our economic and industrial well-being depend upon our economic solidarity, and that we no longer can rely on the protection of the code for the advancement of the rights of wage earners. Every organization which depends upon the support of delegates to celebrate the acquisition in the planning of the future."

A conference of all union local crafts will be held on Monday evening, August 12, at 7 p. m. at C. C. L. U. hall.

For hotel reservations and other information, local unions are advised to communicate with John F. Gesele, president at C. C. L. U. headquarters.

A. F. OF L. LOSES OUT
(Continued from Page 1)

elects at the original convention remain in charge of the Department. It retains the custody of all the funds and the control of the Department of the Building Trades Department, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Union of Painters and Decorative Paperhangers, and the International Union of Bricklayers and Masons.

Because of this action, the A. F. of L. subsequently declared the Department of the Building Trades Department illegitimate and called another convention of the building trades in Washington which had the approval of the American Federation of Labor.

The decision was rendered upholding the Department, until its regular convention is held in Atlantic City, N. J., this fall, just prior to the A. F. of L. convention.

The Con Man Returns!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Bear



It would be a very foolish goose that would engage a fox to bring up her brood. Somehow, the goose would feel that Mr. Reynolds might be lacking in proper tenderness for the fat little goslings!

So when the National Association of Manufacturers tries to persuade Congress "not" to pass any socially remedial legislation, but to leave all

such things to the NAM, Congress, in the person of the astute Senator of vivid memory of 1929, justly balks at the proposition! Congress, itself, with all the wisdom of the ages, decided that point! What is good for the people, as a whole, and not for any preferred class, will most likely translate itself into law at Washington.

As a beginning, some of the manufacturers might get their houses in

order. This would take the shape of support extension of their watered capital, to cease striving for labor displacement, and consider that inadequate wages mean no market for their goods when manufactured. They cannot realize that the old cream-skimming game has gone by. Governmental stability has belatedly called to a halt to that predatory process, but the Emergency Act.

As a beginning, some of the manufacturers might get their houses in

RAILWAY LABOR CHIEFS ATTACK PENSION EDICT; TERM COURT'S DECISION MOST REACTIONARY AND HITS RECOVERY

Railway Union Officials Say Labor Will Be Compelled to Rely Upon Its Economic Strength to Establish a Decent System of Retirement Benefits—Means Starting Another Fight.

The United States Supreme Court decision declaring that Congress acted without constitutional power when it passed the law setting up a pension system for railway employees, was denounced as a "damning blow" to the recovery program by executives of three organizations of railroad workers.

According to George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executive Association and president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the edict of the Supreme Court "represents one of the most reactionary decisions handed down by that body, and shows a total disregard of social obligations of the industry to its workers."

It will be most difficult for Congress to enact any social legislation that requires employer contribution, and therefore, it is a serious obstacle to the consummation of the whole New Deal program.

"Organized railway labor has worked long and hard to secure the rights of its members, and the industry has contributed their lives to the furnishing essential transportation service and now, after it appears that this question is beyond the power of Congress, they will therefore of necessity be compelled to rely upon their economic strength to compel the employers to establish a fair and decent system of retirement benefits."

"In other words," Mr. Harrison concluded, "if they won't give us what we want we will have to take it away from them."

Regret at the decision of the court was also expressed by A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. "We are very much disappointed over the decision, but we will not let it prevent us from continuing our fight for a decent Roosevelt social program," he said, adding:

"Industry may feel they have won a temporary victory, but in my opinion it is a defeat. The industry's employment situation is to be corrected and for legislation to be enacted to pay."

Our entire family enjoys the extra convenience of the

CROSELEY SHELVADOR

his much more

Model Illustrated (FA-50)—\$129.50

Steel Heads Get Fat Salaries Though Dividends Lacking

New York City, June 4 (ILNS).—Stockholders of most steel companies are getting fat dividends for quite some time, but Wall Street is shocked by the announcement that all is well with the industry if the companies can only get the door.

Eugene G. Grace, president of the same company, drew \$18,000 in salary in the same time. Of course that was a sad convenience from the days when he got a paltry \$12,000 and a \$150,000 as bonus; but at least, it should keep the wolf from the door.

T. M. Girdler, president and chairman of the Republic Steel Co., received in salary \$129,572. Few people become necessary for the unemployment situation to be corrected and for legislation to be enacted to pay."

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